KOVALEV, A., khudozhnik-restavrator; YUSHKEVICH, V., khudozhnik-restavrator

Reliable helpers in the restoration of paintings. Sov.foto 21 no.8:32 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Gosudarstvennaya Tret'yakovskaya galereya.
(Paintings--Conservation and restoration) (Photography)

KOVALEV, A., inzh.

Develop direct mixed transportation along sea and river routes.
Rech. transp. 20 no. 3:5-9 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)
(Shipping)

KOVALEV, A.

Growing popularity. Pozh.delo 8 no.6:10 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Chelyabinsk Province--Fire prevention--Study and teaching)

37560
S/096/62/000/005/007/009
E194/E454

26 5400

AUTHORS: Petukhov, B.S., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Kovalev, Engineer

TITLE: A procedure and certain results of measurement of critical loads on transition from filmwise to bubble boiling

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.5, 1962, 65-70

TEXT: This article analyses available methods of making tests on the critical condition of change from film boiling with evolution of bubbles and suggests a new one. Accurate knowledge is required to ensure stable operation of modern boilers and atomic reactors in which film boiling is possible. Experimental results obtained by the usual electrical heating methods are unreliable. Accordingly, special tests were made using distilled water at atmospheric pressure under conditions of free convection. The heating surfaces were horizontal electrically heated tubes and wires. Film boiling was ensured by preliminary heating of the specimens in the vapour phase. Special care was taken to ensure uniformity of heating over the length of the specimen:

Card 1/3

equations are derived for this temperature distribution. The experimental equipment with electrically heated specimens is described. Specimens heated to a temperature of 350 to 400°C were immersed in boiling water and the current through them was gradually reduced until the second critical point was reached, when the film broke away from the specimen. The experimental results are plotted in Fig.3 as loading in kcal/m^2 hr °C against specimen diameter in mm; the points on the graph are denoted as follows: 1 - experimental results for second critical heat loading; 2 - results of M.V.Borishanskiy's article in the Symposium "Problems of Heat Exchange on Altering the Aggregate condition of Substance" Gosenergoizdat, 1953); 3 - experimental equilibrium loading; 4 - calculated equilibrium loading. The results show that increasing the specimen diameter reduces the second critical heat loading and that the material of which the specimen is made has little effect on the results. It is shown how to use the test results to calculate the loading at which there is equilibrium between bubble- and film-boiling. There are 4 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/3

A procedure and certain results ...

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut
(Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

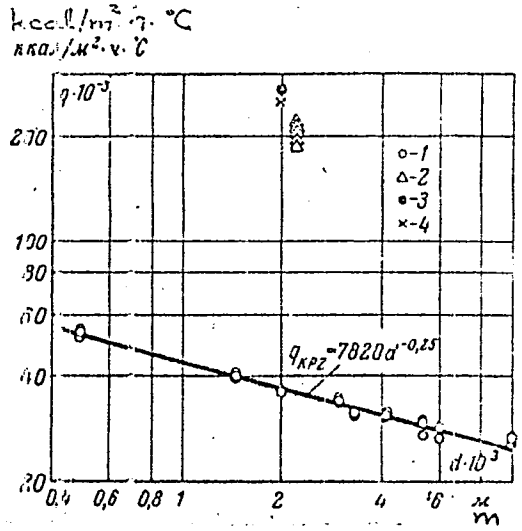


Fig.3.

Card 3/3

KOVALEV, A. [Kavaliou, A.]

Our own "Zaglada." Rab.i sial. 38 no.11:4 N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Zhitkovichi District—Women as farmers)

PRIYEMCHENKO, A., polkovnik; KOVALEV, A., polkovnik; YANISHEVSKIY, N., general-mayor voysk svyazi

New problems and obsolete methods. Voen. vest. 42 no.11: 60-62 N '62. (MIRA 16:10)

(Military educations)

KOVALEV, A., arkhitektor

Standardized elements of a precast reinforced concrete frame for buildings serving cultural and public needs. Zhil. stroi. no.11:21-22 N '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Structural frames)

KOVALEV, A.; POZDNEYEV, N.

Bushes made of caprone. Avt. transp. 36 no.2:21 F '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Nylon) (Automobiles--Springs)

VOL, TS.; KOVALEV, A.

New techniques for leveling automobile-body surfaces. Avt. transp. 36 no. 6:26-28 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Solder and soldering)
(Automobiles--Bodies)

VOL', TS., inzh.; KOVALEV, A., inzh.; MIKHALEV, I., inzh.

Gluing friction facings. Avt.transp. 37 no.4:24-28 Ap '59.
(MIRA 12:6)
(Automobiles--Brakes)

ZAVITAYEVA, V., inzh.; KOVALEV, A., inzh.

Using epoxide pastes in repairing cylinder blocks and heads.
Avt. transp. 37 no.7:27-28 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Automobiles--Engines)

KOVALEV, A., inzh.

Head expander for putting vulcanization tubes in tires. Avt. transp. 38 no.9:33-34 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Motor vehicles--Tires)

KOVALEV, A.

Conference on the integrated development of a transportation system in the U.S.S.R. Rech. transp. 20 no.11:46-47 N '61. (MIRA 15:1)

(Transportation--Congresses)

KOVALEV, A., inzh.

Basic principles in the selection of the type of vessels for mixed sea-river navigation. Rech.transp. 22 no.1:5-8 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Ships)

KOVALEV, A., inzh.; NUKHOVICH, E., inzh.

Experience in mixed river-sea transportation. Rech. transp. 22 no.10:61-62 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

KOMAROV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk; FROLOV, G., inzh.; BAKHVALOVA, L., ekonomist; SOYUZOV, A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, A., inzh.; KOLESNIKOV, V., kand. tekhn. nauk

The system of general transportation indicators. Rech. transp. 24 no.7:3-7 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut kompleksnykh transportnykh problem pri Gosekonomsovete SSSR (for Bakhvalova). 2. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota (for Soyuzov). 3. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki i ekspluatatsii vodnogo transporta (for Kovalev). 4. Gosudarstvennyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut morskogo transporta (for Kolesnikov).

KOVALEV, A., kand. filosofskikh nauk

General regularities and diversity of forms in the transition of different countries to socialism. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 4 no.1:36-41 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KOVALEV, A., inzh. (Moskva)

Signal generator with shock excitation stages. Radio no.9:39-40 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

KOVALEV, A.A.

Sanatorium care and pulmonary tuberculosis; attempted explanation of the effect of sanatorium care according to Pavlov's theory. Zhur.vys.nerv.deiat. 3 no.6:873-882 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:5)

1. Tubsanatoriy Chebarkul' Chelyabinskogo UDOS MTsPS.
(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY, therapy,
*in sanatoria, mechanism of ther.)
(SANATORIA,
*pulm. tuberc., mechanism of ther.)

KOVALEV, A. A.

Viticulture

Mechanical work in vineyard nurseries; Sad. i og. no. 2, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1952, Uncl.

KOVALEV, A.A.

Mechanization of operations in planting grapes. Sel'khozmashina no.2:9-12 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otdelom mekhanizatsii VNIIVV.
(Viticulture) (Agricultural machinery)

POTAPENKO, Ya.I.; LUK'YANOV, A.D.; LAZAREVSKIY, M.A.; DYUZHEV, P.K.; ZAKHAROVA, Ya.I.; KOVALEV, A.A.; RUZAYEV, K.S.; NECHAYEV, L.N.; BASAN'KO, A.A.; MASHINSKAYA, L.P.; ALIYEV, A.M.; MANOKHIN, P.A.; LITVINOV, P.I.; KOROTKOVA, P.I.; ZAYTSEVA, Yu.F.; GRAMOTENKO, P.M.; TAIROVA, V.N., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Viticulture] Vinogradarstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 612 p. (MIRA 14:1)

(Viticulture)

KOVALEV, A. A.

KOVALEV, A. A.

"Some Problems of Anisotrophic Turbulence with Axial Symmetry in an Incompressible Viscous Fluid in the Presence of a Temperature Field." Min Higher Education RSSR, Khar'kov State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Khar'kov, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Physical and Mathematical Sciences)

SO: M-955, 16 Feb 56

AUTHOR: Kovalay, A. A. SOV/20-120-6-15/59

TITLE: On the Spectral Representation of the Axially Symmetric Chandrasekhar Turbulence (O spektral'nom predstavlenii aksial'nosimmetrichnoy turbulentnosti Chandrasekara)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 6, pp. 1220 - 1223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The phenomenon of axially symmetric turbulence is connected with the existence of a physically distinguished direction in the problem. The fluid is assumed to be viscous and incompressible and a temperature field is assumed to exist. First the equations for the problem are written down for the case of a temperature gradient which is constant with respect to the vertical direction. If the influence of the third correlation moment is neglected the anisotropic turbulence is described by a given system of correlation moments. Similar formulae also hold for the scalar and the vectorial functions of the problem. The vectorial and the tensorial correlation moments are of a solenoidal character because of the incompressibility of the liquid. Expressions for the spectral

Card 1/2

KOVALEV, A.A.

Evaporative occurrences of uranium ores in arid regions. Vest. AN Kazakh.SSR 18 no.3:23-34 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(Uranium ores)

KOVALEV, A.A.

AID P - 5564

Subject : USSR/Aeronautics - tactics

Card 1/1 Pub. 135 - 3/27

Author : Kovalev, A. A., Major

Title : Low altitude air battle of a flight of fighters

Periodical : Vest. vozd. flota, 6, 21-25, Je 1956

Abstract : First the peculiarities of an air battle at low altitudes are dealt with in this article and then a detailed description of some methods of searching and attacking the enemy aircraft at such altitudes is given by the author. The article merits attention.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

KOVALEV, A., mayor.

Training rifle units for night attack. Voen.vest. 36 no.1:16-20 Ja '56. (MLRA 9:8)

(Night fighting (Military science))
(Russia--Army--Infantry)

CHIHKOV, K., podpolkovnik; KOVALEV, A., podpolkovnik.

Approach march formation of a rifle company on the offensive. Voen.vest. 36 no.8:52-58 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

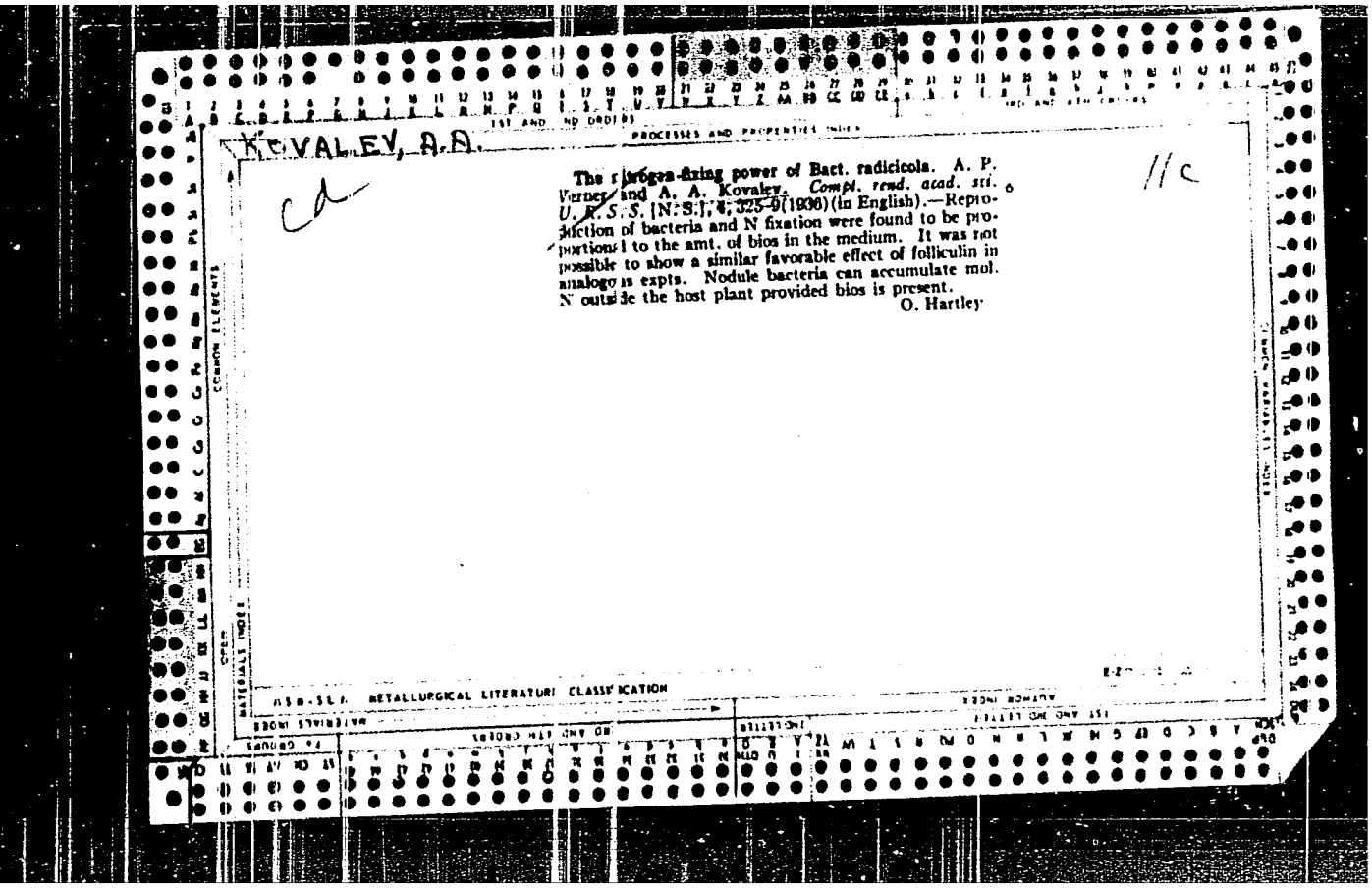
(Attack and Defense (Military Science))

KOVALEV, A.A., mayor.

Air combat of a flight of fighter planes at low altitude. Vest., Vozd.Fl. 39 no.6:21-25 Je '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Air warfare)

KOVALEV, A., podpolkovnik.

Offensive with armored carriers. Voen.vest.36 no.1:13-18 Ja '57.
(Attack and defense (Military science)) (MIRA 10:2)
(Tanks (Military science))



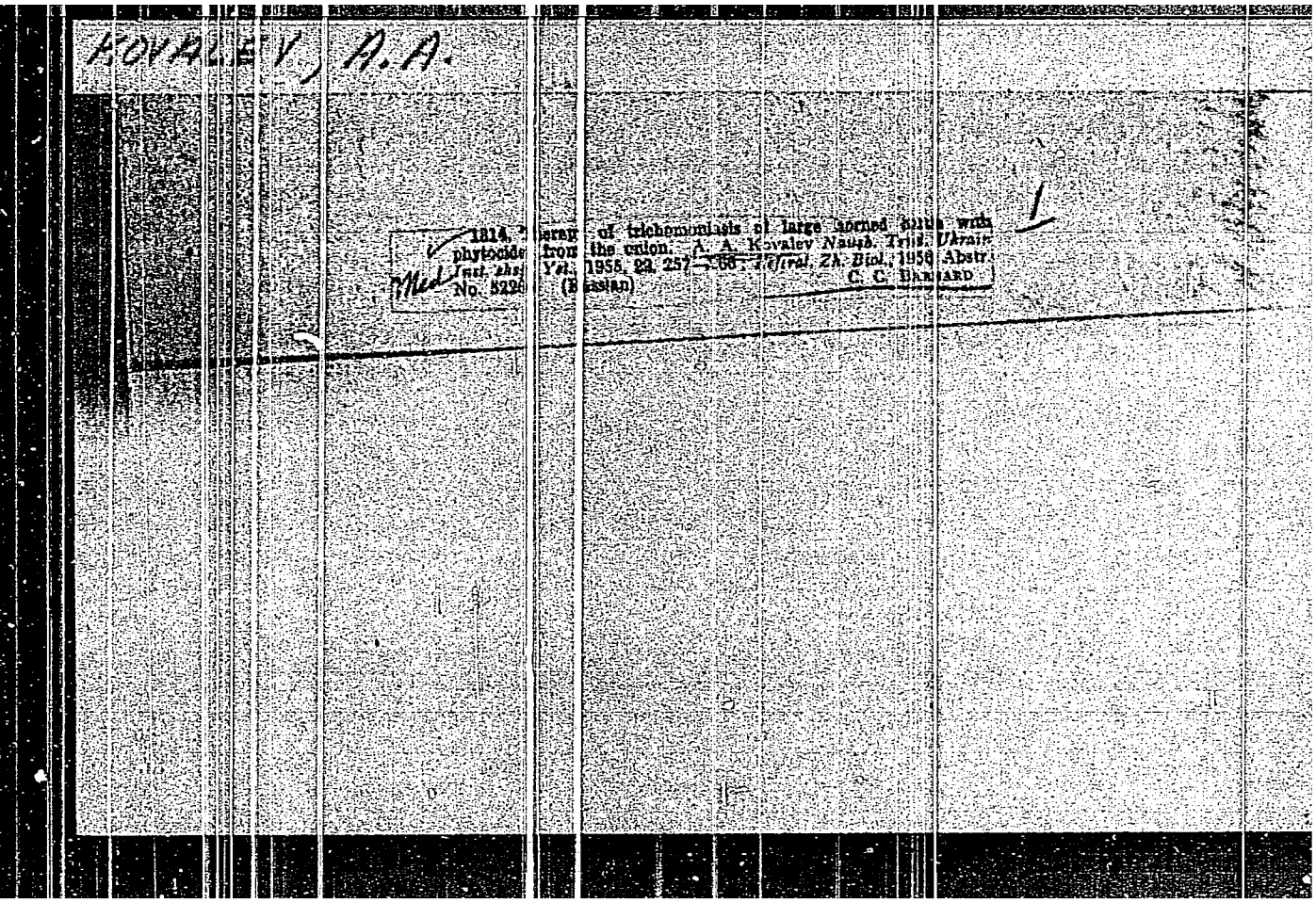
KOVALEV, A.A.

The nitrogen-fixing power of Bact. radicicola. A. P. Verner and A. A. Kovalev. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* [N.S.], 4, 325-9 (1936) (in English).—Reproduction of bacteria and N fixation were found to be proportional to the amt. of bios in the medium. It was not possible to show a similar favorable effect of folliculin in analogous expts. Nodule bacteria can accumulate mol. N outside the host plant provided bios is present.
O. Hartley

C.A. KOVALEV, A.A.

11C

Isolation of antibiotics from Aspergillus niger cultures. A. A. Kovalev. *Veterinariya* 25, No. 4, 40-1(1948).—Among numerous cultures investigated only 3 strains of *A. niger* No. 22, 24, and 25 yielded antibiotic effects against gram pos. and gram neg. organisms. The antibiotic (aspergillin) is nontoxic and is effective against anthrax, when used subcutaneously. (S. M. Kosolapoff



KOVALEV, A. A.

188T86

USSR/Medicine (Vet.) - Antibiotics Jun 51

"Treatment of Paratyphoid of Calves With Aspergillin," A. A. Kovalev, Sr Sci Assoc, Ukrainian Inst of Exptl Vet Med

"Veterinariya" Vol. XXVIII, No 6, p 56

Found that aspergillin even in the smallest concns was effective against B. enterid. Gaertneri and B. enterid. Breslau, the microorganisms responsible for paratyphoid of calves. The antibiotic was tested clinically with good results in treating paratyphoid of calves.

188T86

KOVALEV, A. A.

"The Production and Testing of the Antibiotic Aspergillin."
Cand Vet Sci, Ukrainian Inst of Experimental Veterinary Sci,
Khar'kov, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 1, Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

IDVALEV, A.A., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk.

Allium phytoncide therapy in cattle trichomoniasis. Veterinariia 32 no.12:27-30 D '55. (MLRA 9:4)

1.Ukrainskiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(CATTLE--DISEASES) (TRICHOMONIASIS) (PHYTONCIDES)

KOVALEV, A.A., kand.vet.nauk; ZHADOVETS, K.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Use of aminoquinacrine in trichomoniasis in breed bulls.
Veterinariia 36 no.1:33-36 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'-noy veterinarii.
(Trichomoniasis) (Quinacrine) (Bulls--Diseases and pests)

KOVALEV, A. A., NOSOV, I. I., ZHADOVETS, K. I. and LEVANIDOVA, Z . N.

"Blood indices of cows with calves and toxic dyspepsia in calves."

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 4, 1960. p. 63

Kovalev- Cand. Vet Sci -, UNIIEV

KOVALEV, A. A. (Candidate of Veterinary Sciences, Ukrainian Scientific-Research Institute of Experimental Veterinary Medicine), NECHVAL', I. T. (Director of Poltava Oblast' Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory), BRATKOVSKIY, E. I. (Main Veterinary Surgeon, Tlumachevsk Raion), SHNITSER, V. I. (Main Veterinary Surgeon, Galich Raion), and SHCHAVINSKIY, O. I. (Veterinary Surgeon, Stanislavsk Oblast').

"Application of "aminoacriquin" for treatment of bulls infested with Trichomonas".

Veterinariya, Vol. 38, No. 2, 1961, p. 32.

KOVALEV, A.A.,kand.veter. nauk; NOSOV, I.I., kand.veter. nauk; ZHADOVETS, K.I., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; LEVANIDOVA, Z.N., starshiy laborant.

Blood indexes in cows with calves and toxic dyspepsia in calves. Veterinariia 37 no.4:63-64 Ap'60. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.
(BLOOD—EXAMINATION) (CALVES—DISEASES)

KOVALEV, A.A., kand. veterin. nauk; NECHVAL', I.T.; BRATKOVSKIY, Ye.I.; SHNITSER, V.I.; SHCHAVINSKIY, O.I., veterin. vrach (Stanislavskaya obl.)

Treating trichomoniasis in bulls using aminoacrichine. Veterinariia 38 no.2:32-35 F '61. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii (for Kovalev). 2. Direktor Poltavskoy oblastnoy veterinarno-bakteriologicheskoy laboratorii (for Nechval'). 3. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Tumachevskogo rayona, Stanislavskaya oblast' (for Bratkovskiy). 4. Glavnyy veterinarnyy vrach Galichskogo rayona Stanislavskoy oblasti (for Shnitser).

KOVALEV, A.A., kand. veter. nauk; MARKOV, Yu.M., kand. veter. nauk; LEVANIDOVA, Z.N., starshiy laborant

Penless keeping of sows with suckling piglets. Veterinariia 40 no.4:70-72 Ap '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

KOVALEV, A.A.

Aminoacrichine therapy in cattle trichomoniasis. Veterinariia 40 no. 5:13-15 My '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy veterinarii.

S/108/61/016/012/004/009
D201/D302

9,9300

AUTHORS: Kovalev, A.A., and Pordnyak, S.I.

TITLE: Scattering of electromagnetic waves due to a statistically rough surface of finite conductivity

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika, v. 16, no. 12, 1961, 31-36

TEXT: The purpose of the paper is to find the mathematical solution of the following one-dimensional problem: If a plane wave of horizontal or vertical polarization is incident to a plane of rough surface and finite conductivity, what is the mean value of the field intensities at a given point P. The relationship between the electric intensity at the distant point P and the field intensities on the surface s is given by the Kirchhof integral

$$\vec{E}(P) = -\frac{i\omega}{4\pi R_0} e^{ik_1 R_0} \int_s \left\{ \left[\vec{n}\vec{H}\right] - \left(\left[\vec{n}\vec{H}\right]\vec{m}\right)\vec{m} + \right.$$
$$\left. + \left[\left[\vec{E}\vec{n}\right]\vec{m}\right] \right\} e^{-ik_1 \vec{m}\vec{r}}\, ds. \qquad (1)$$

Card 1/3

Scattering of ...

where $\vec{n}$ - unit vector representing the inner normal, $\vec{m}$ - unit vector pointing from the origin of the co-ordinate system to the point P, $\vec{r}$ - radius vector to the ds surface element, R_o - distance between points O and P, $\vec{K}_1 = \frac{2}{\lambda} \vec{K}_{ol}$, $\vec{K}_{ol}$ - unit vector in the direction of the incident wave. The medium in which the waves propagate is assumed lossless and the permeability and permittivity are both taken as unity. The surface is described by a Z(x) function and its "mean value" is the xy plane. In order to simplify the calculations the surface is assumed to satisfy the following conditions: (1) The principal radii of curvature are large in comparison with the wavelength, i.e. the fields can be represented by an incident and a reflected wave, (2) one part of the surface does not shadow any other part, i.e. the differential-quotient of the Z(x) function is small. If these conditions are satisfied the field intensities on the surface s can be expressed in a relatively simple form with the aid of the Fresnel reflection coefficients. In further calculations use is made of the assumption that n is very nearly identical with the unit vector pointing in the z direction and only first order

Card 2/3

deviations from this direction are taken into account. Having obtained the electric intensity at the point P it has to be averaged over all the surfaces. This is performed assuming a Gaussian probability density function. There are 1 figure and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi im. A.S. Popova (Scientific and Technical Society of Radio Engineering and Electrical Communications im. A.S. Popov) [Abstracter's note: Name of Association taken from first page of journal]

SUBMITTED: June 13, 1960 (initially)
June 16, 1961 (after revision)

KOVALEV, A.A.; POZDNYAK, S.I.

Scattering of electromagnetic waves on a statistically rough surface with finite conductivity. Radiotekhnika 16 no.12:31-36 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Electromagnetic waves)

TSVETKOV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KOVALEV, A.A., inzh.

Effect of the physicomechanical actions on the modification of stiffness caused by the bending of shoe soles manufactured with the hot vulcanization method. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; tekh. leg.prom. 3:74-82 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii izdeliy iz kozhi.
(Boots and shoes, Rubber—Testing)

L 47107-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AR6019883 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0169/66/000/002/V014/V014

AUTHOR: Kovalev, A. D.; Glagol'yev, V. M.

TITLE: Winter temperature characteristics of the Sea of Okhotsk

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 2V110

REF SOURCE: Izv. Tikhookeansk. n.-i. in-ta rybn. kh-ba i okeanogr. v. 59, 1965, 48-54

TOPIC TAGS: sea temperature, winter temperature, Okhotsk Sea temperature

ABSTRACT: With strong cyclonic activity over the Sea of Okhotsk (winter of 1962/63), the principal influx of warm Pacific waters (with water temperature above + 1C) is through the straits of Kruzenshtern, Nadezhda, Diana, and Boussole. This region of intrusion is approximately 200 miles. With weak cyclonic activity over the Sea of Okhotsk, the influx of warm Pacific waters is only through the Boussole Strait, the deepest (up to 1500 m) strait in the Kurile

Card 1/2 UDC: 551.526(265.3)

range. The advance of warm Pacific waters into the Sea of Okhotsk takes place along the 151--154° E long. Both during warm and cold years there is a region of relatively warm waters in the TINRO (Pacific Ocean Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography at Vladivostok) Depression, with a temperature around -0.8C. The boundaries of this temperature anomaly do not vary much. With strong atmospheric circulation, warm Pacific waters (temperature above 0C) may penetrate as far north as 56° N lat. Thers is a well defined relationship between the sum of negative degree-days and the depth of convective mixing. Maximum depth of convective mixing in the northern part of the Sea of Okhotsk at the moment of ice formation may be as much as 120 m. [Translation of authors' resume] [SP]

SUB CODE: 08/

hs

15-57-3-3933D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, p 203 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Kovalev, A. F.

TITLE: The Working of Thick Ore Deposits by a Combined Operation Leaving Partitions (Razrabotka moshchnykh rudnykh mestorozhdeniy kombinirovannoy sistemoy s perepuskom zakladki)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to the Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-t (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute) Kiyev, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevsk. politekhn. in-t (Kiyev Polytechnic Institute)

Card 1/1

KOVALEV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; LINNIK, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELASH, A.S.; SHKUTA, E.I.; LUBENETS, V.A.; KUKHTA, P.V.

Advantages of using hardening filling in Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.1:56-59 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:10)

LENNIK, G.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOVALEV, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk; BELASH, A.S.

Hydraulic filling of abandoned mine workings in Sweden.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:86-88 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

KOVALEV, A.E.; TROPP, M.Ya.; KOLESNIKOV, D.G.

Anthraglycosides and aglycons from the cortex of alder buckthorn (Rhamnus frangula L.). Med. prom. 16 no.3:7-13 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(BUCKTHORN) (AGLYCONS) (GLYCOSIDES)

ZAVITAYEVA, V.G.; KOVALEV, A.F.

Using epoxide resins and their compounds in repairing motor vehicle engines. Obm.tekh.opyt.na avt.transp. no.4:8-20 '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Motor vehicles--Engines)
(Resins, Synthetic)

KOVALEV, A.F., gornyy inzhener.

Chamber system for mining wide seams in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Sbor. trud.Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.4:35-47 '56. (MLRA 10:5)
(Krivoy Rog--Mining engineering)

KOVALEV, A.F., inzh.; KANIVETS, A.P., inzh.; LITVINOV, L.Ya., inzh.; MIKHAYLETS, L.Ya., inzh.

Causes for the failure of anchor bolting. Shakht.stroi. 4 no.9:20-23 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy institut.
(Mine roof bolting)

KOVALEV, A.F.; DODZHANSKIY, N.Ye.; KANIVETS, A.P.; LITVINOV, V.Ya.

Initial practice of using rod bolting in drill drifts in the "Gigant" Mine. Sbor. nauch. trud. NIGRI no.7:8-10 '60.
(MIRA 14:12)
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mine roof bolting)

KOVALEV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KANIVETS, A.P., inzh.; MIKHAYLETS, L.Ya., inzh.; SHVETS, M.M., inzh.

Reinforced concrete rod bolting in the Krivoy Rog Basin mines. Shakht.stroi. 5 no.12:16-18 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mine roof bolting)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

KOVALEV, A.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; KANIVETS, A.P., inzh.; MIKHAYLETS, L.Ya., inzh.; SHVETS, M.M., inzh.

Use of roof bolting in the Krivoy Rog Basin. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:53-58 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy gornorudnyy institut.
(Krivoy Rog Basin--Mine roof bolting)

HELASH, A.S., inzh.; KOVALEV, A.F., inzh.; LINNIK, G.F., kand.tekhn.nauk

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AUTHORS: Kovalev, A.G. and Krylov, A.P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Effect of Dense Well Spacing on the Oil Flow, from a Deposit

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Metallurgiya i toplivo, 1959, Nr 3, pp 152-157(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The influence of the dense well spacing on the degree of oil flow (coefficient of extraction) from deposits was investigated on models. The coefficient of extraction (β) takes into consideration the total amount of oil which was left in a deposit after the completion of its exploitation and consists of the displacement coefficient (β_B) which represents the ratio of the volume of oil displaced from the part of the deposit filled with water to the initial content of oil in this part of the deposit and coefficient of surrounding (β_o) which represents the ratio of the oil containing part of a deposit which was submitted to water displacement to the total volume of oil containing the deposit:

$$\beta = \beta_B \cdot \beta_o$$

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The value of both coefficient (β_B and β_o) depends to some extent on the conditions of exploitation, however, the determination of the influence of the density of the distribution of wells is mainly related to the surrounding coefficient. In this work the following parameters were taken as a criterion of similarity between the model and actual deposit: ratio of capillary pressure to the pressure drop at which the displacement was taking place and to the pressure drop due to the difference in density of displacing and displaced liquid, and the ratio of viscosity of these two liquids. Experiments were carried out on four models (600 x 300 x 10 mm) from an artificial sandstone prepared according to the method described in Ref 5. The wells were distributed on one side of the model (Fig 2) while on the opposite side a model of the feeding contour was arranged. Before the experiment the model was saturated with kerosene (or another suitable hydrocarbon liquid) under a high vacuum. The displacement of the kerosene with water was carried out

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under a constant pressure drop, the value of which was chosen for its suitability for carrying out the experiment (it was previously established that within the range of velocities used in the laboratory, its value has no influence on the coefficient of extraction. The exploitation of wells on the model was continued to a 98% water content of the product. The dynamics of oil displacement are shown graphically: abscissa - the amount of water pumped into the deposit in units of the total volume of pores in the deposit (or the amount of product obtained); ordinate - degree of extraction in percentage of the total volume of pores of the deposit. As a rule, in the initial experiments the displacement was carried out without wells in a system: water reservoir - oil reservoir. The dependence of the degree of extraction on the amount of water pumped in obtained in this way was used as a standard for comparison of results obtained on exploitation of the model through various numbers of wells. The ratio of the distance between the wells to the distance from the wells to the

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oil bearing contour 2σ/L was taken as a dimensionless parameter characterising the density of the wells in a row for the evaluation of the results of the exploitation of the deposit (model) by varying the number of wells. The results obtained in the case of kerosene (Fig 3, 4, 5) indicated that at any density of distribution of wells, the degree of extraction of oil tends to a given value characteristic for the deposit but while at a high density ($2\sigma/L = 0.5 \div 1$) the maximum degree of extraction is obtained after pumping a volume of water equal to 1 to 1.3 of the total volume of pores, with a low density ($2\sigma/L > 4$) more than 10 volumes are necessary. Moreover, at a low density of wells the water free production (up to the break through of water into the well) amounts to about 30% of the total extractable oil. At a denser distribution of wells the extraction of the water free oil increases. At a density of wells of $2\sigma/L \leq 1$ up to 80% of water free oil can be obtained. Similar experiments were also made

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with a more viscous liquid (transformer oil, μ = 25 centipoise). The dependence of the amount of extracted oil on the amount of pumped water in this case was practically the same for the densities of wells corresponding to $2\sigma/L$ = 1, 0.5 and 0 (Fig 6). The dependence of the ratio of extracted water to extracted oil, so called water factor (N) on the extraction coefficient (β) is shown in Fig 7. The lowest water factor is obtained on drilling the deposit according to a network corresponding to $2\sigma/L$ = 1. At a denser distribution of wells, the water factor remains the same and the amount of extracted oil will not increase. On the exploitation of deposits with a more viscous oil, higher water factors and somewhat lower extraction coefficients are obtained. There are 7 figures and 5 references, 3 of which are English and 2 Soviet.

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